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FRIDAY,
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THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

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JERUSALEM TEL AVIV
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Complete Insurance Service
Advice * Planning * Underwriting

Column One
by
David Courtney

Mizrahi Workers Give Sharett Their Terms

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE State and the individual are coming more and more into conflict: more and more the State is trying to set itself up as a body but not as its own institutional interests rather than the interests of the people. Nowadays the party in office identifies itself with the State and exercises direct authority over practically every act of the individual citizen, especially in countries where the party in office is in the gift of the political governing group. As a result, once a party gets hold of power it's party interests, which extend in a practical, power sense beyond the boundaries of the legislature, become the State's interests. Hence the need of constitutional and other safeguards to protect the right of the individual and to preserve the integrity of those democratic principles which are the basis, and ensure the security, of genuine democratic government.

MUCH has been written about the encroachments on certain basic freedoms in the United States, due mainly to men like Senator McCarthy. There has been a great deal of discussion about South Africa's illiberal policy of apartheid. The encroachments and illiberal policies are steadily increasing and the attitude of mind they reflect is extending to other countries. It is not long ago since the Conservative Federal Government of Australia brought in a Bill imposing restrictions on Trade Union appointments, which the Labour Opposition violently challenged on the plea that the Bill was both unconstitutional and an attack on basic rights. But when it suits party interests, to attack basic rights as are by its political opponents.

THE Labour Government of New South Wales, angered by Press importunities for a Royal Commission to inquire into the conduct of the city council of Sydney, has just introduced a law compelling newspapers to disclose the sources of information on which Press criticisms of Council behaviour, and especially reports alleging or hinting at bribery and corruption, are based. The Bill also requires every paper to keep persons having information which might lead to the making of such charges or the creating of such suspicions, to disclose their information to the police. It has been the custom in democratic countries to regard a newspaper's source of information as entitled to business. The newspaper publishing the information was held to be responsible for what it published, and it was an understood thing that the newspaper could not be compelled to disclose the source.

THE new law applies exclusively to information affecting the Sydney municipal administration. But if it is upheld, how long will it be before this step is followed by another, and still another until no one will dare convert to a newspaper any information likely to bring the anger of the government in office? It would be a foolish exaggeration to say that this New South Wales Bill abolishes freedom of the Press and therefore of speech. It is an exaggeration, however, to say that the Bill is the beginning of a wedge that could, with a little more tapping from the hammers of those who fear to have the light of day thrown upon their political conduct, prise away this basic freedom from the established rights of publication.

The U.N. Declaration of Human Rights notwithstanding, freedoms are being debased as expeditiously as currencies.

Jerusalem, December 11.

Soviet Press Takes a Rest

LONDON, Thursday (UPI). — Moscow's major daily newspaper, with the exception of "Pravda," took an unusual day off today.

Radio Moscow, monitored here, said that "Investin," "Trud," "Krasnaya Pravda" and "Kommunisticheskaya Pravda," "have a rest."

"No broadsheet gave no further details. Normally the Moscow press observes its weekly holiday on Monday, which was taken off as usual this week.

More Col Allowance Income Tax Free

The Knesset Finance Committee yesterday decided to raise the amount of the cost-of-living allowance exempt from income tax from IL 18,840 to IL 21,840. Mr. Ben-Zion Argov, the Income Tax Commissioner, said last night in a press conference broadcast over Kol Yisrael.

Cigarette Prices Up

Cigarettes will cost 10-30 mils more today, a Finance Ministry spokesman stated in Jerusalem yesterday.

Cigarette prices were last increased six months ago.

A schedule of the new prices appears on page 2.

A Finance Ministry spokesman stated that the higher prices are due to increased costs in production and manufacture.

He noted that the Excise Tax, which generally is raised proportionally with higher cigarette prices, had not been increased by the full amount on this occasion in order that prices were not raised still further.

Manufacturers Want Gov't to Hande Col.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Taking their stand on last night's wage policy decision of the Histadrut, Manufacturers' Association circles here said tonight that the Government would insist on the Government taking over the C-O-L problem. The Government, they said, is responsible for increases in the cost of living through its fiscal policies, and it should, therefore, assume responsibility for C-O-L payments.

The Association was not opposed to the payment of C-O-L allowances as such, but it maintains that adjustments should be made, such as the computation of increases in longer intervals than the present three-month periods, and increases only when the index rises sharply.

At the negotiations which begin with the Histadrut tomorrow, the Manufacturers' Association will claim that fan's are allowances hinder proper cost-accounting. The manufacturer has to reckon with an undetermined factor — the changing family status of his workers. They will suggest a fund from which workers can draw with participation by the employer, the Government, and the Histadrut.

The manufacturers claim that factory owners should be given the right next year to dismiss inefficient workers and that they should consider what kind of permits if an assurance of entry into Israel were forthcoming from an appropriate authority.

Informed circles here know of no tangible development in the situation as yet. The Jerusalem Post learns,

HIAS to Move 5,000 Europeans in 1954

NEW YORK, Thursday (UPI). — Dr. Arthur T. Jacobs, Executive Director of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, said today that 30,000 Jews in Western Europe are waiting to migrate to Israel parts of the world, and HIAS expects to move 5,000 of them during 1954.

Mr. Jacobs returned here today after a one-month tour of Europe and Israel negotiating with private and Governmental bodies on Jewish emigration problems.

German Refugee Flow 300,000 This Year

BERLIN, Thursday (UPI). — A record total of 300,000 East Germans have sought asylum in the West this year, the West Berlin City Government announced today. The previous record was 122,000 in 1952.

Official said that 200,000 refugees had been flown to West Germany in the "Refugee Lift" organized by three Western commercial airlines.

GOUZENKO TO MEET U.S. INVESTIGATORS

OTTAWA, Thursday (Reuters). — Mr. Igor Gouzenko, former Soviet Embassy cipher clerk, has agreed to meet privately with representatives of the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, the Canadian press reported today.

Nice to be a Swede

STOCKHOLM, Thursday (INA). — "It's nice to be a Swede in Sweden." The goodwill towards Sweden is enormous, and that Swedish help is much appreciated," declared Mr. Carl Albert Andersson, Mayor of this city, on his return from Israel today.

GELO, Thursday (UPI). — General George C. Marshall was awarded the 1953 Nobel Peace Prize today for fathering the Marshall Plan. At the same

time, Dr. Albert Schweitzer received an honorary the delayed 1952 Nobel Peace Prize for bringing mankind a "message of love."

The Nobel Prize for Literature, awarded to Sir Winston Churchill, was accepted on his behalf by Lady Churchill.

The Nobel Prize for Science was awarded to American Prof. Fritz Lipmann, his co-winner British Prof. Adolf Krebs (both Jewish refugees from Germany); Prof. Hermann Staudinger of Germany, and Prof. Frits Zernike of Holland.

Object of War

In presenting the award to

General Marshall in Oslo's

University Hall, in the presence of King Haakon VII and Crown Prince Olaf, Mr. J. W. Foster, Vice-Chairman of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, said, "young, George

ABORTIVE COUP IN LEBANON

A group of Lebanese staff officers have made an unsuccessful coup d'état. ANA reports, quoting yesterday morning's Beirut press. The coup was crushed by the Army.

The Army censor has imposed a partial blackout on all news of the Army, ANA said.

An official statement of the Lebanese Defence Ministry, quoted by NEA, denied the press reports, but admitted that Army forces at dawn yesterday morning surrounded the houses of two senior staff officers who were arrested and immediately transferred to headquarters.

There, they were interrogated personally by the Lebanon Chief of Staff, General Fouad Shihab.

Woman Shot By Marauders

A member of Kibbutz Ein She'er, Mrs. Palma Schwartz, was shot and seriously wounded by marauders at 2:30 last night. She was struck by four bullets from a Stein gun while walking near the Karkur moshav where she is a social worker.

Mrs. Schwartz had crossed the highway a slight distance from her settlement and as reported, was shot at from the nearby citrus grove. She was brought to Rehovot Hospital, where at midnight she was operated upon. Mrs. Schwartz's husband was killed in the War of Independence.

M.A.C. Blames Both Sides

Both Jordan and Israel were blamed by the Israeli-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission which met yesterday in Jerusalem, the Army spokesman announced.

Three Jordan allegations were rejected as M.A.C. chairman stated from time of entry into Jordan.

The Jordanian complaint which was accepted said that on October 21, Israeli soldiers entered Jordan in the Hebron area and stole a flock of 179 sheep.

Israel's unaccepted allegation stated that on October 21, Jordanians grazed a flock of sheep in Israel territory.

Korea Debates Wanted

India is expected to resume her demand for Assembly consideration in February of the Korean problem and of what to do with the prisoners in Korea who have refused repatriation.

Mr. Pandit last night expressed the hope that Sir Winston Churchill, M. Malenkov and the President of France might follow President Eisenhower's example and address the Assembly.

Votes in favor included Egypt, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, the Soviet Union, Syria and Yugoslavia. Those against included France, Israel, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the U.K. and the U.S.

Last night, the Assembly

recessed with Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit as president. She was empowered to reconvene it "with the consent of the majority of member states, if such request for reconvening be made in view of or by reason of developments in respect of the Korean question."

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Palestinian Complaint Rejected

The three Jordan complaints which were rejected were that an Israeli plane had crossed the Armistice Lines in the Jerusalem area on October 22; that Israeli soldiers had fired from a train near Beita Safa, near Jerusalem.

The Jordanian complaint which was accepted said that on October 21, Israeli soldiers entered Jordan in the Hebron area and stole a flock of 179 sheep.

Communist leaders threaten that the two one-day strikes will be developed into the biggest labour campaign the country has ever seen directed against both the Government and industrialists.

In London, today, leaders of the British railway unions, representing 450,000 workers, rejected a 24-hour strike for higher pay.

Communist leaders threaten that the two one-day strikes will be developed into the biggest labour campaign the country has ever seen directed against both the Government and industrialists.

The strike will be followed

four days later by a 24-hour

stoppage of six million industrial workers also called out by the temporary alliance of the usually bitterly opposed labour federations.

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PAGE TWO

TOY FUND TOPS IL. 8,000

The total cash contributions to The Jerusalem Post-Sab'ad Fifth Hanukkah Toy Fund reached IL. 277,308. This does not include the two playgrounds and gymnasium which were also donated.

In response to the birthday greeting sent to the Toy Fund by the Duke of Cornwall, the five-year-old son of Queen Elizabeth, the British Ambassador in Tel Aviv has conveyed an expression of thanks on behalf of the Queen and her son.

Toys are still coming in — the latest from the El Al Staff in London. In Jerusalem, Michael and David Heyd wrote and presented a Hanukkah play, invited their friends and brought the proceeds — 765 pruta — to the Fund.

A last-minute appeal to the Toy Fund from the Habad House in the Sackler quarter of Jaffa to help with their Hanukkah party held on the last day of the Feast, was answered when the staff of The Jerusalem Post provided the funds for sweets and gifts.

So far, the Fund has not been able to supply the schools. Apart from footballs or a limited number of games for older children, all the gifts are distributed to kindergartens.

However, an exception was made and the gift was delivered to the Australian Legation in Tel Aviv, by S.A.S. yesterday on his return home after completing his tour of duty. Mr. G.C.W. Fuhrman, the Australian Minister, was at the airport to bid him farewell.

Mr. James C. Ingram, Secretary to the Australian Legation in Tel Aviv, returned by K.L.M. yesterday after a European visit.

Rabbi W.S. Jacobson, member of the Agudat Yisrael World Executive, has returned from a short visit to North Africa and Europe.

Mr. David Goitein, former Minister to Washington, will speak on "Appeasement of the Arabs in American Politics" under the auspices of the Israel-American Friendship League, at the Zion Cinema in Jerusalem at 8 o'clock tonight. Tickets available at Cahans.

Professor Maria Goeppert-Mayer of the University of Chicago will deliver a guest lecture on "Nuclear Shells" at the Faculty of Sciences of the Hebrew University at 12 o'clock today in the Faculty Building (Hall No. 1) on Machmillan Road, Jerusalem. The public is invited.

Mr. E. Weiszberg, Eng. Tel Aviv, returned yesterday from Turkey where he obtained large orders for textile machinery and kitchen equipment.

Vera Axel, Cosmetician, 2 Rehov Syrkin, Tel Aviv, has returned from New York, Paris and London and is again receiving her clientele.

Symposium on Lighting Held at Technion

HAIFA, Wednesday. — A two-day national symposium on problems of indoor and outdoor illumination at the Technion this week, heard a number of addresses on both the popular and scientific level with respect to improving artificial lighting methods.

Electrical engineers and lighting experts from all parts of the country attended the symposium which was sponsored jointly by the Engineering and Architectural Association, the Technion and the Israel branch of the International Committee on Illumination.

Speakers included Dr. K. Sharf, Professor D. Ashbel, Dr. N. Robinson, Associate Professor A. Chait, Mr. I. Meshill, H.H. Cohen, A. Salameh, S. Ron and D. Feinberg.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4 p.m. today and ends at 12 p.m. tomorrow.

WEEKLY PORTION

Vayigash (Exodus 46:18-47:27). Haftarah: Yehoshua 7:1-26.

JERUSALEM

Yesterday evening: Tonight 4:30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat 5 a.m. Minha 12:45 p.m. Arvit 8:30 p.m.

YERUSHALAYIM (Our Sabbath)

Tonight: 4:30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat 5:30 a.m.

Abudai Congregation Synagogue

Tomorrow at 8:30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing Session: Dr. Shalom Benzon, Israel Synagogues (Hall St.).

Tonight: 4:30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat 5:30 a.m.

Mosad HaRab Kook Synagogue

Gedot Hamivtar (St.), Tomtit. Tonight: 4:30 p.m. Arvit 8:30 p.m. Minha 12:45 p.m. Arvit 8 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Shabbat: 4:30 p.m. Tomorrow: 5:30 a.m. Shabbat 5:30 a.m. Minha 12:45 p.m. Arvit 8 p.m.

David Shalom (St. Lazarus St.)

Tonight: 4:30 p.m. Tomorrow: 5:30 a.m. Shabbat 5:30 a.m. Minha 12:45 p.m. Arvit 8 p.m.

DAWAT SAN

Wednesday: 4:30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat 5 a.m. Minha 12:45 p.m.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL OPERA

TEL AVIV: HABIMAH

Tuesday, Dec. 14, 8:15 p.m.

Tales of Hoffmann

Opera in 3 acts (4 scenes) by G. WEERTZ

TEL AVIV: HABIMAH

Tuesday, Dec. 22, 8:15 p.m.

Rigoletto

Opera in 3 acts (4 scenes) by G. WEERTZ

Habima: Tel Aviv, 8:15 p.m. and at the National box office

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WANTED
Hebrew-English Typist
for permanent post.
Apply: British Institute
2 Rehov Yehuda, Jerusalem.

ZOA HOUSE

Tomorrow Sat., Dec. 12.

Plane Recital VANDA NISSEY

Tickets: E.O.A. House, Makarit, Schloesser & Springer, Rehov.

ZIRATRON Cross-Variety Show

1955/56 Season

The NEW INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME

Nightly at 8:30 and on Mondays and Wednesdays at 4 and 8 p.m. Tickets in Tel Aviv: "Kartis" Eliezer Brod, Radio Union (1st Fl., Dr. David), Tel Aviv, 8:30 p.m. Tel Aviv: "Kartis" Eliezer Brod, Radio Union (1st Fl., Dr. David), Tel Aviv, 8:30 p.m.

TIBERIAS

for Recreation and Health

Press Review

'Imperialists Intrigue Against Israel'

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Public Influences

Soldiers' Morale

TEL AVIV. Thursday. — Dr. Joseph Mayer, Professor of Physical Chemistry at the University of Chicago, and his wife, Dr. Maria Mayer, a Research Associate at the Institute of Nuclear Studies of Chicago, arrived here today at a reception here held in his honour by the Journalists' Association.

A soldier never considers himself different from any other citizen in the Army, and his morale is influenced by the support for his work that he finds in "civvy street".

Both scientists have served with the Atomic Energy Commission in the U.S. and have a distinguished record in the field of nuclear physics. Dr. Joseph Mayer taught at Columbia University and was an editor of the "Journal of Chemical Physics".

Cement Production

HAIFA. Thursday. — Israel's cement factories, at Haifa and Ramle, produced 206,000 tons of cement during the past five months, the Northern Portland Cement company reported here today.

The share of the new Ramle plant, opened in August and now in full operation, was more than 50%.

Cement exports during the same period were 37,500 tons, or 17.5% of the combined output.

Berthold Viertel: Director, Poet

The death took place recently in Vienna of Berthold Viertel, eminent stage and screen director and poet. He was 68.

Viertel began his career in Vienna as a lyric poet and was discovered by Karl Kraus who published his first poems in "Die Fackel".

Although he wrote poetry and a sensitive theatrical novel, "Das Gnadenbrot," his real career was in the theatre and in the cinema, in Europe and in the U.S. He worked at the Dresden Schauspielhaus and from 1923-28 he was stage director at the National Theatre in Berlin. After he founded Die Truppe, an amateur-theatre group in Berlin and produced a successful film, "Die Abenteuer einer Banknote" (The Adventures of a Banknote).

In 1928 he came to Hollywood, producing such films as "The Spy," "The Magnificent Lie" and "The Winter Sea" for Fox and Paramount.

Gaumont of London secured his services in 1938, and he directed "Little Friend" and "Rhodes, the Diamond Master" among other films.

Viertel returned to Hollywood where he remained until the end of the war, working as a director. During his stay in the U.S. he produced two volumes of plays, "Theater und Film" (1940-42) and "Der Theater und Film" (1943-45). The latter volume was published on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

With the end of the war, Viertel returned to Vienna where he was appointed stage director at the Vienna Burgtheater. He was due to appear as guest director with Habimah during the 1948/49 season, but was unable to come to Israel.

In his novel "Praler Violet," Christopher Isherwood used Viertel as the model for Dr. Bergmann, a moving and sensitive interpreter of a Continental Jewish intellectual refugee who, in 1938, is waiting for his family to arrive from Vienna.

He is survived by a son who is a film director in Hollywood.

FRANCO

UNIVERSITY HONOURS DINUR, BERGMAN

The 10th birthdays of Prof. B. Dinur, Minister of Education and Culture, and of Dr. S. H. Bergman, Professor of Philosophy at the Hebrew University, are being commemorated by the University with two scholarships of IL. 200.

In 1928, he came to Hollywood, producing such films as "The Spy," "The Magnificent Lie" and "The Winter Sea" for Fox and Paramount.

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Books from Many Nations

Many countries are represented in the list of gifts of books and periodicals recently received by the Jewish National and University Library.

The private library of the late Mr. S.B. Asher of Johannesburg, which comprises books on Judaism together with a collection of seventeenth and eighteenth-century Latin pamphlets on the subject, has been presented to the Library by Mrs. Asher through the good offices of Rabbi A.R. Lapin, of Johannesburg.

Another valuable collection of Judaica, that of the late Mr. David Morduch Linski, has been given to the Library by his son, Mr. Leib Morduch, of Finchley and London.

The late Dr. S. H. Bergman, Professor of Philosophy at the Hebrew University, has bequeathed his library to the Library.

From England has come a gift of money from Mr. William Margulies of London for the purchase of English books.

Medical journals are frequenty sent to the Library by Dr. H.W. Erdé of New York and Dr. P. Eban of London, and technological journals by Dr. Percy Spelman, of London.

Mr. Alroy R. Cohen, of Sidney, President of the Australian Friends of the Hebrew University, and Dr. M. Gurwitz, of the Hebrew University, have again arranged for subscriptions to numerous Australian periodicals devoted to Jewish, scientific and other subjects.

A number of new law books have been bought for the Library by Dr. J. Isaacs, of New South Wales, Australia.

Mr. B. Bruck, of Brussels, has sent 150 works on zoology through the Belgian Friends of the Hebrew University.

An additional collection of anti-Semitic books has been received from Dr. R. Edelman, Librarian of the Biblioteca Judaea, Hafnia, a department of the Royal Library of Copenhagen.

In Switzerland, Professor T. Gordonoff, of Bern, President of the Swiss Friends of the Hebrew University.

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Yossi won

The Big Prize
when he got a BRENNER CAMERA for Ha-muka. Nothing else could have given him so much pleasure. Brechner also taught him the "know-how" and now Yossi takes wonderful snapshots to the whole family's delight.

(Haifa — Tel. 6127)

PhotoBrenner

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mr. Cenam	34	2	10	8
Haita Port	24	2	10	15
Natanya	26	6	12	17
Eakirya	26	6	12	17
Tel Aviv Port	34	6	12	17
Lyd Airport	34	6	12	17
Jerusalem	34	3	9	17
Bereha	36	4	17	17
Eilat	32	8	16	17

FORECAST: Dry with a drop in temperature. **OUTLOOK FOR TOMORROW:** Similar.

* A Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxima yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

THE VISITING Brazilian Cruzeiro soccer team will play at Tel Aviv Maccabiah Stadium tomorrow at 3 p.m.

MEDICAMENTS and equipment were stolen by infiltrators from the clinic of a Negev moshav on Wednesday night. Part of the goods was recovered by the police who traced the tracks of four men to the border.

TWO MULES, valued at IL 700, were stolen by infiltrators from a coastal moshav on Wednesday night. The tracks of three men led to the Jordan border.

Jewish Agency Starts Winter Institute

A Winter Institute, consisting of a six-week course for 32 students from South Africa, was opened this week in Jerusalem, it was announced yesterday at a Jewish Agency press conference.

The Institute, similar to the Summer Institute which has been conducted for the past five years, is sponsored by the Agency's Youth and Homeland Department. The students, most of whom are members of Habonim, will also spend some time in agricultural settlements.

A second Winter Institute, composed of 34 students from South America, will start at the end of January.

It was also announced that at the forthcoming conference of the Zionist General Council in Jerusalem on December 24, problems of the future of the Zionist movement in Israel and the Diaspora would be discussed.

The problem of how to aid immigrants who left Israel and now wish to return, will be one of the items on the Council's agenda, the Agency spokesman said.

An outstanding example are the 300 returnees in Morocco who are without means. The aid contemplated is not grants but loans, which, after investigation, have been granted to needy returnees in other countries.

Indian Newspapers Censure West

Israel cannot be held solely responsible for the present impasse in the Middle East, according to a recent editorial in the Madras "Indian Express". The tension, it adds, partly is due to the U.N.'s failure to provide a peace treaty.

The newspaper, "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of Allahabad has published a severe editorial criticism on the recent resolution of the Security Council on the Kibya incident.

The Big Three, R writes, did not further the cause of peace by administering a public censure to Israel. The resolution is likely to increase bitterness and encourage the Arabs in their refusal to come to the conference table.

TO INSPECT EMBASSIES IN FAR EAST

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). Mr. Daniel Levin, Director of the Division of the Foreign Ministry, left by S.A.S. this morning for the Far East on a two-month tour of inspection of Israeli diplomatic representations.

He said that he would visit Burma, Siam, India and the Philippines and would participate, together with Mr. S. Rosen, Legal Adviser to the Ministry, in a convention of legal experts of Asiatic countries to be held in New Delhi on December 27.

RATION NEWS

TEL AVIV: Frozen meat for invalids: 100 gr. Hot Met. 10. Hot Gimel 22. Margarine 400 gr. Dried 9. temp. 8. Rice: 200 gr. on Aleph. Pot. cards. Gimel 3. temp. 11.

Personal Notice

MR. & MRS. GERALD SHORR

are happy to announce the birth of a son.

THE BRITH MILAH

will take place at the Misgav Lachav Hospital, Kfar-Saba, Jerusalem on Sunday, Dec. 13, 1953 at 10:30 a.m.

Please regard this as a personal invitation.

Born to Harriet and Benny Cohen — a son.

The Brit Milah

will take place on Sunday, December 13, at 11 a.m.

at home, Shlomo Hapoelot 15, Herzlia.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1953

THE JERUSALEM POST

PAGE THREE

Food Supply Assured for Months

By a Special Correspondent

TEL AVIV. Thursday. — Israel's food supply is assured for many months ahead: substantial quantities have been purchased at favourable prices, allowing for big savings in foreign currency. Mr. N. Gillerman, head of the Food Department at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, told a press conference here today, after having returned from a prolonged purchasing mission to Turkey, Germany, the U.S. and Canada.

The improved supply position has made it possible to buy 70,000 tons of Canadian wheat on the West Coast. An arrangement from there takes a long time, the wheat was bought at \$70 per ton, cost and freight, and at more convenient delivery terms than previously.

In the U.S., 10 million pounds of milk powder were purchased and the first consignment of the Budget is being discussed in the Treasury. The final decision on the Budget, however, is to be taken later when more is known about the possibilities of funding at least part of the short-term foreign currency debts.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Founder and Editor GERSON AGRON

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PRESIDENT Eisenhower's proposals for world control of atomic energy will, it is believed, leave many more questions

ATOMIC CONTROL open than they solve. From the CONTROL details known so far, it would appear that the projected agency would not control the production of all atomic weapons, nor are there any hints as to what should happen to existing stockpiles. It is easy, therefore, to claim that the new plan is wholly insufficient and would not lessen the danger of war and the use of atomic weapons in coming years.

The speeches, however, that these questions deliberately have been left open. The most important matter at the present time is not to work out another wonderful plan for the abolition of atomic weapons (which would not stop the use of them even if being adopted) but to find room for any agreement, however small, between the East and the West. Any more comprehensive blueprint of atomic disarmament would have to be based on the assumption of mutual goodwill or an efficient control system. Russia's belief in American good faith cannot be overwhelming, especially where such a decisive issue as the atomic bomb is concerned. Washington, on the other hand, does not for a single moment believe Russian assurances of peaceful intentions and voluntary disarmament.

The crucial issue is the establishment of a fool-proof control apparatus, and it is on this problem that all talks between East and West have failed ever since Baruch-Gromyko's plan in 1947. Russia has argued that any such arrangement involving either the visit of foreign observers or their permanent presence at Russian atomic installations is unacceptable, as it is an infringement on national sovereignty. America had shown much less urgent interest in the whole matter while she had a monopoly in the field, than she now reveals. This impasse was reached several years ago, and modifications, proposed by both sides, did not bring the two stand of East and West which has not changed since then.

President Eisenhower's project, however modest and incomplete, would thus appear to be the first attempt to break the deadlock and pave the way for further talks of perhaps a more comprehensive character. For this reason, it can only be hoped that the immediate and unqualified rejection by the Soviet press is not the last word to be heard from that quarter. Not even the most sanguine optimist would argue that the chance does not exist for a particularly fertile imagination to realize that, in the long run, the only alternative to agreement on atomic energy is universal disaster.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S assumption this evening of the debate on the Syrian complaint on Israel's canal work in the Brighter Hopes zone along the River Jordan, will take place in an atmosphere which, so far as records seem to suggest, is somewhat more favourable to Israel's prospects although there is as yet no ground for undue optimism. The British delegation appears to have been impressed by the strength of the Israeli argument that Syria has no interests, parian or otherwise, in the project, and also by the argued contention that the Israel plan neither conflicts with nor precludes any future regional cooperation in the area.

Close legal scrutiny of the Armitage Agreement also reveals fundamental weaknesses in the position taken up by General Bennekin. It will be recalled that in his reasoned objection to the scheme, he claimed that it violated the Armitage Agreement by giving Israel an aid-in-war guarantee in the democratic zone. However, the only reference to such "military advantages" in the Armitage Agreement is in Paragraph II, section 1 where it is laid down that neither party may gain such advantage "under the circumstances." The clear implication is that before the period before the Armitage Agreement was negotiated and until it was negotiated.

At that time, it will be recalled, even the immigration of able-bodied men and women to Israel was forbidden as constituting such an adventurous venture, however comparatively inexpensive after the Armitage Agreement had been signed. If General Bennekin's contention is to be allowed any present force, then every factory, every industry and every new immigrant would be denied a military advantage and should be forbidden, a patent absurdity which highlights the strained and erroneous thesis of General Bennekin.

As far as the United States delegation is concerned, its informed circles are inclined to the belief that their attitude is now more reasonable, although there seems to be a tug-of-war of opinion between the State Department, which is dominated by the Byroads thesis of leaning towards the Arabs; and the Dulles group, which is led by Mr. Lodge, which has a much clearer and objective view of the situation at close quarters.

Silent Contest Between China and Russia Peking Bids for Korea's Favour

By O.M. GREEN

LONDON.—THE Chinese Government clearly has no intention of being outdone by Moscow in courting the favour of North Korea.

Two months ago, a number of North Korean dignitaries, headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, were invited to Moscow, regally entertained, and pampered by Mr. Malenkov, the Soviet Premier, that Russia would finance North Korea's rehabilitation. On his return to Pyongyang, capital of North Korea, General Kim delivered a glowing speech of all Russia had done for his country, and made only very scanty reference to China.

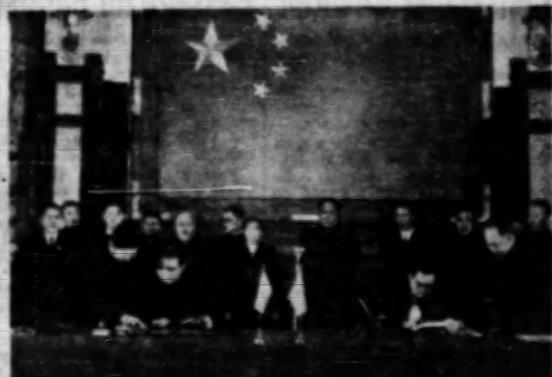
How far this was agreeable to Peking one may judge from the energy with which Peking Radio set to work to describe the visit of the Chinese envoys as they were doing to help the North Koreans by sharing their rations with them, digging their fields and rebuilding their villages. Now comes news of another mission by Marshal Kim Il Sung and eight Korean dignitaries—this time to Peking.

Largest Banquet

New China News Agency, a quango brother even to Mr. Chou En-Lai, the Premier, was possibly the largest yet given by the Communists to any visitors. All the foreign diplomats in Peking were present, including those from Pakistan, India, Burma, Indonesia, Switzerland and Finland, with their spouses. Only Vice-chairman Liu Shao-Chi, who for several years past has received comparatively little mention on Peking Radio.

Mao Withdrawing

Kao Kang, also present, is described as "vice-chairman" with the title in power to Mao Tse-Tung. Formerly Li Shao-Chi, now only Vice-chairman Kao Kang, until about a year ago Governor of Manchuria, where he gained much prestige for efficiency and strength of character, is now thought to be the most likely successor to Mao Tse-Tung. It is not without reason that the name of writing an approach to the North Koreans by Mao Tse-Tung has been reported. More and more, Mao Tse-Tung has withdrawn himself from public view. Most people in Peking do not know where he lives. Even some members of the Chinese delegation have never seen him. At the last May Day parade, at which Mao appeared, some of these officials begged the loan of field glasses



Singing on behalf of China the agreement for Economic and Cultural Cooperation between China and North Korea is Premier Chou En-Lai (right), and on behalf of Korea, Premier Kim Il Sung. Behind them is Mao Tse Tung. Hsinhua Photo

is particularly interesting as an indication of the aura with which the great man is now surrounded. Only eight selected officials were given the honour, all civilians except Chou Teh, the Commander-in-Chief. Among them were Liu Shao-Chi, who for several years past has received comparatively little mention on Peking Radio.

Russia's Money

In the silent contest which there can be no doubt, has begun between China and Russia for the future control of Korea, the money-bags are on Russia's side—as well as the record of what the Soviet Union did in building up the stricken Korea north of the 38th Parallel.

On the other hand, the geographical advantage is with China—Korea is a part of the land mass of Manchuria. China's troops are in possession; and doubtless, as Peking Radio says, the Chinese army is on the march to efface the memory of Russia. After all, it was China, not Russia, which did the fighting in Korea.

PEN FRIENDS

Mr. George V. Reid c/o Cable and Wireless Ltd., St. Georges Bay, M.C. is an engineer who has been in touch with us since we last met. He is a young man, colour

brought by a foreign diplomat. "We want to know what the Chairman looks like," they said. One final note from the Foreign Minister: "The speech at the Peking banquet is worth quoting. "I hope," he said, "that in view of the solicitude of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Korean Government delegation will obtain its expected achievement in our present mission."

Evidently the Koreans expect something material to set off against Russia's promised help.

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PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir.—We are told that Dan is likely to press for financial compensation which they deem due to them for their readiness to offer to the Government their services of the Municipality. There is no justification for this demand. Some years ago, when Hamaviv and Inud Regev merged into Hamaviv, every member of Hamaviv received a sum of IL 1,000—1,500 in order to "own the house of each man." This should have been pumped into the company's reserve funds for replacement. Sometimes the same practice was used for accepting new members, this time ex-soldiers, with a share of the company's profits. Nevertheless, the company soon expressed its need for new capital.

It is known that Dan members are in a sound economic situation; every member is better off than he was five or ten years ago. This increase of his wealth is the result of his income. He has no right to ask for more compensation than the Government will be committed to extract from the public in the form of rates.

There is another unacceptable proposal—the public will be asked to consent to an increase in bus fares in order to become shareholders in the public transport service which is to be created. The whole burden of the budget is to be loaded on to the public at a time when the service, as we are told, makes no profits—when there were profits it was not asked to share them in.

The public is to pay twice—once in the form of revenue to cover the expense of Government and Municipalities in managing the service, the second time as shareholders.

The question then arises—how did Dan keep going until now? It was done by using up all spare parts and tyres, driving buses that are 20 years old, and living from hand to mouth by all kinds of bonuses. As neither proper fare-increases nor Government subsidies have been made in the way of cheaper spare parts, this had to come to an end.

If Dan is converted into a public transport company, will the public gain? A very high percentage of the buses are out of date and large sums will have to be invested for the purchase of new ones. Long-term loans will have to be repaid. So fares will be raised again. Since the new company will have to be controlled by the Municipality and Government, the management will be enlarged considerably (greater expenses again), as both the drivers and other members will lose their personal interest and initiative.

Yours etc., D.B.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir.—In the article "Opera—Good or Bad?" by Mando in your issue of November 22 on the use of the sun's rays through the cultivation of a specific type of protozoa, Prof. Even-Ari with others, "Della," "Tosca" and "Khovanchina" are certainly works of art, but that they by no means represent a suitable repertoire for the particular cultural and educational demands of Israel audiences.

Yours etc., MANDO

Tel Aviv, December 3.

Critic Replies

Mr. Polonsky's quotations from the Court records are necessarily incomplete (as was the information the public received about the attitude of the numerous witnesses). In fact, my cross-examination lasted for about 75 minutes. I did not say that I wrote chiefly about my case. What I said and what went on record was that half what I write is about music and the rest on various other subjects.

Mr. Polonsky's quotations from our statement to the Court on the Opera's repertoire are also incomplete. What I said and what went on record was that "Faust," "Carmen," "Samson and Delilah," "Tosca" and "Khovanchina" are certainly works of art, but that they by no means represent a suitable repertoire for the particular cultural and educational demands of Israel audiences.

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Tel Aviv, December 3.

NEW FOOD

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Notice

Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir.—Your recent leader claimed, and many people agree with you, that by taking transportation out of the hands of the cooperatives, services will improve considerably and fares will remain more stable. The fault is

in the system.

The partners to the discussion are trying to formulate an agreement which will transform Dan into an efficient, comfortable and cheap public service. They should be aware that the public will not and cannot agree to the above terms.

Yours etc., Moše-Yehuda Salomon

Tel Aviv, November.

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B.G.'S PLANS FOR FUTURE

Search for a Practical National Philosophy

By SEYAH SHAPIRO
The resignation of Prime Minister Ben Gurion can hardly be called retirement; what form his return to the Executive will take is anyone's guess. Men of Ben Gurion's stamp have the courage to wait patiently until opportunity presents itself to act decisively to attain their ends by surprise. Even Ben Gurion's closest associates seldom know what his next move is likely to be. His ideas sometimes seem so far-fetched that his friends simply dismiss them. His opponents have called him "wild," "unrestrained," a "day-dreamer"; when he succeeds they shrug their shoulders, saying: "Well, he's a great man though unreasonable."

The best clue to the understanding of the man comes in his words. For example is Ben Gurion so happy and so powerful as on the podium, where he can fight out his theories, pin down his opponents with irony and influence the masses. In speaking, he readily forgets himself and his audience in other fields, and often says things which he or his friends later regret. An apostolic delegate who asked for an interview with the Prime Minister a short time after the State had come into being was subjected to a 90-minute lecture, in which it was said that "Mr. Ben Gurion is hardly a politician, but he certainly speaks for his people."

One underlying idea can be traced in his every speech or action: the reunion of the Chosen People. He has given birth to a new-born State, projected to a 90-minute-lecture, in which it was said that "Mr. Ben Gurion is hardly a politician, but he certainly speaks for his people."

Challenge to Dogs

His long and bitter struggle against the Revisionists was equally a challenge to dogma. When he came to the conclusion that it was time to aim at a State, he said so, and carried the Biltmore assembly with him to the excommunication of the rabbi Dr. Weissmann in London. "I do not shy from throwing bombs, if it is deemed necessary by the proper authorities — but I will positively do all in my power to prevent unauthorized actions in the Yishuv," Ben Gurion is reported to have told the leaders of the Zion Zedot League. With the historic insight which characterized so many of his actions, he understood that it was more important to create a Nation and then fight for Statehood. The outward trappings of statehood are redundant without a solid body of citizens capable of running it effectively. A society which does not respect its leaders is in no way capable of fulfilling its historic mission.

At the closed meetings of the Zionist Executive, Ben Gurion was always in favor of military action, at least once, he recommended open rebellion, and was supported by Dr. Moshe Kleinbaum — now Dr. Sneh. But when outvoted by his colleagues, who were led by Dr. Weissmann, he abided by the majority. For Ben Gurion's belief in rule by majority is one of his sacred principles.

The only philosophy that affords a theoretical justification of democracy, and that accords with democracy in its tamper of foreign policies.



Ben Gurion of the microphone

mind, is empiricism," says Bertrand Russell. The first Prime Minister of Israel is certainly an empiricist, or he might even be described as a "day-dreamer" with exceptional insight.

The cultivation of the natural instinct is deliberate. The sense of reality was what the "dreamers of the Ghetto" had always lacked when theorizing on future fates. Experts know that men must be given all civic rights — on condition that they accept the idea of a free State and do not work to undermine it.

Ben Gurion is too good a public speaker to allow his philosophy to cloud the popular appeal of his addresses. His philosophy when proffered from the platform, may seem a little unpolished. He eliminates fully when speaking to smaller groups of intellectuals. Professional philosophers, especially those bred on German theorizing, do not call Ben Gurion's outlook a "philosophy": their hesitations when he has spoken are not fully resolved. Experts know that they seldom understand their purpose. During the War of Independence, many foreign experts were consulted — but I always acted non-on their advice but on what seemed to me necessary in given circumstances. Mr. Ben Gurion told the Knesset. That is how he treats professionals who maintain that they know the panacea for our ails. Like so many great men in history, Ben Gurion studies only what interests him with regard to a particular question, content to cede to the professionals the pride of grasping all the possible facets of a particular branch of knowledge.

Concentration on Defence

A man of powerful personality, Ben Gurion does not look upon power as an aim. Authority is a means to an end — in itself there is no attraction. The goal for Israel, at the present moment, is the creation of a nation. Ben Gurion is a realist, who underestimate the differences in cultures and ideals which mark the different communities. He hoped that the Army might provide the melting pot which would impose a unity of culture. Much indeed, has been accomplished in this regard, but Army life which only the young experience and for a comparatively short period, has not proved sufficient to bring about the desired metamorphosis.

It may be supposed that in this respect, this "architect of victory" will follow his thoughts upon the means to bring about a united, homogeneous Israel. And when he feels that he has found the means he will certainly seek the power to implement his plans.

Changing Places

There was no doubt that the Russian declaration of war upon Japan would come at any moment, and already their large armies were massed upon the frontier ready to overrun the much weaker Japanese frontier. To lighten the proceedings we changed places from time to time, and the President sat opposite me.

I had another very friendly talk with Stalin, who was in the best of tempers and seemed to have no inkling of the momentous information about the new bomb the President had given

me. He spoke with enthusiasm about the Russian intervention against Japan, and seemed to expect a good many months of war, which Russia would wage on an overwhelming scale, governed only by the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Then a very odd thing happened. My formidable guest got up from his seat with the bill-of-fare card in his hand and went round the table collecting the signatures of many of those who were present. I never thought he was here to be a graph hunter! When he came back to me I wrote my name as he desired, and we both looked at each other and laughed. Stalin's eyes twinkled with mirth and a droll humour.

I have mentioned before how the toasts at these banquets were always drunk by the Soviet representatives out of tiny glasses and Stalin had never varied from this practice. But now I thought I would take him on my left seat. So I filled a small-sized claret glass with brandy for him and another for myself. I looked at him significantly. We both drained our glasses at a stroke and gazed approvingly at one another.

After a pause Stalin said: "If you find it impossible to give us a fortified position in the Mountains, could we not have a base at Dedeagach?" I contested myself with saying: "I will always support Russia in her claim to the freedom of the seas all the year round."

Momumental Talk

Next day, July 24, after our plenary meeting had ended and we all got up from the round table and stood about in twos and threes before dispersing, I saw the President go up to Stalin and the two conversed alone with only their interpreters. I stood by and watched with the closest attention the momentous talk.

I knew what the President was going to do. What was vital to measure was its effect on Stalin. I can see it all as it was yesterday. He seemed to be delighted. A new bomb! Of extraordinary power! Probably decisive on the whole Japanese front.

This was my impression at the moment, and I was sure that he had no idea of the significance of what he was doing.

Evidently in his intense toil and stress the atomic bomb had played no part. It had had the slightest idea of the revolution a world affairs which was in progress. His reactions would have been obvious.

Nothing would have been easier than for him to say, "thank you so much for telling



Old soldiers of the Victory Parade in Berlin, May 1945. Major General Charles Atlee and ex-Premier Churchill.

them and depopulating large areas of Germany, whose food supplies they had seized, while chasing a multitude of mouths into the overcrowded British and American zones.

Even at Potsdam the matter might perhaps have been recovered, but the destruction of the British National Government and my departure from the scene at the time when I still had much influence and power rendered it impossible for satisfactory solutions to be reached.

I flew home with Mary (the Prime Minister's youngest daughter, now Mrs. Soames) on the afternoon of July 22. My wife met me at Northolt and we all dined quietly together. Excellent arrangements had been made by Captain Plus and the staff of the Map Room to present a continuous table of election results as they came in the next day. The latest view of the Conservative Central Office was that we should retain a substantial majority.

I had not burdened myself unduly with the subject while occupied with the grave business of the Conference. On the whole I accepted the view of the party managers, and went to bed in the belief that the British people would wish me to continue my work.

My hope was that it would be possible to reconstitute the National Coalition Government in the proportions of the new House of Commons. Thus slumber. However, just before dawn I woke suddenly with a sharp stab of almost physical pain. I hit myself, and the television that was beamed broke forth and dominated my mind.

"They have imported food from abroad before, and can do so again," was the answer. And how could they pay reparations? "There is still a good deal of coal in Germany," was the grim reply.

I refused to accept starvation in the Ruhr because the Poles had not the grain-fields, and the last thing the Germans wanted was coal. "Then see German prisoners in the mines; that is what I am doing," said Stalin. "There are 200,000 German troops still in Norway, and you can get them from there."

"We are exporting our coal east, and Britain. Why should the Poles not do the same?" he replied. I was certain therefore that at that date Stalin had no special knowledge of the vast process of research upon which the United States and Britain had been engaged for so long. The United States had spent over \$400m. in an heroic gamble.

This was the end of the story so far as the Potsdam Conference was concerned. No further reference to the matter was made by or to the Soviet delegation.

Polish Wrangle

On the morning of July 25 the Conference met again. This was the last meeting I attended. I urged once more that Poland's western frontier should not be settled without taking into account that it was the Germans who were still in the area, and that Poland's eastern frontier with Russia could only be ratified by the advice and consent of the Senate. We must, he said, find a solution which he could honestly recommend to the American people.

I said that if the Poles were allowed to assume the position of a fifth occupying Power with our arrangements being made

for spreading the food produced in Germany equally over the whole German population, and without our agreeing about reparations or war booty, the Conference would have failed. This network of problems lay at the heart of our work and so far as we had come to no agreement.

The wrangle went on. Stalin said that getting coal and metal from the Ruhr was more important than food. I said they would have to be bartered against supplies from the East. How else could the miners win an end?

"They have imported food from abroad before, and can do so again," was the answer. And how could they pay reparations? "There is still a good deal of coal in Germany," was the grim reply.

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Resignation Tendered

The need for Britain being immediately represented with proper authority at the Conference, where all the great issues we had discussed were now to come to a head, made all delay contrary to the public interest. Moreover, the verdict of the electors had been so overwhelmingly expressed that I did not wish to be even for an hour responsible for their affairs.

At four o'clock therefore, having asked for an audience, I drove to the Palace, tendered my resignation to the King, and advised his Majesty to send for Mr. Attlee.

I addressed to the nation the following message, with which this account may close:

36 July, 1945.

The decision of the British people has been recorded in the votes cast yesterday. They have laid down the charge which was placed upon me in darker times.

I regret that I have not been permitted to finish the work which I have done. However, all plans and preparations have been made and the results may come much quicker than we have been used to. I have been agreed to by any Government of which I was the head. Here was no point of principle only, but rather an enormous matter of fact affecting about three additional millions of displaced people.

With all this, the Swedes have no illusions that they could fight off an invasion by a Great Power single-handed. They freely admit that Russia, or for that matter America, could, with a considerable effort, at least cost, overcome regular Swedish resistance within measurable time. But they do not for that reason jump to the conclusion that they might be well served by that.

They calculate the probability of an invading army, which they have built in rock-proof depth, while dislodged mines have been turned into huge oil stores.

A Swedish General Staff Officer told me that he had made the following little private exercise: Assuming that the Swedes had been invaded, he has

above Britain's, to name one example.

Moreover, every provision has been made, quietly and in peace-time, to make such a war, should it ever become necessary, total and single-handed. Local authorities, trade unions, peasant cooperatives, and other associations all have their semi-regular army of 700,000 men within five days. Every Swedish household is in possession of official pamphlets giving rules of behaviour in case of an invasion; among other things, these pamphlets state that any news or proclamation which might be given by a wireless station or otherwise to the effect that resistance has ceased will be burnt.

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This seems to indicate a somewhat more sceptical attitude towards atomic bombing than prevalent in the West; and the same attitude may seem reflected in the fact that the Swedish armaments laboratory contains no provision for "strategic bombing" at all. No less than 100,000 tons of explosives are stored in underground bunkers. But this can also be explained by the fact that the armaments and defence policy is geared to one cause only: a direct attack on the country. And I found that everything left which could be carried on an offensive defence force could be carried on an effective defence force.

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MUSICIAN of the FUTURE

LEON BERLIOZ, whose 150th birthday is celebrated today, was not only a true representative of 19th century romanticism. In Paris where German and French romantic impulses at that time joined into an eternal flame, but also belonged to the tragic universe which produced the "Mémoires" of Berlioz, were called the "Mémoires of the Future". Liszt and Wagner being the other prophets.

In strong contrast to the latter two, however, Berlioz did not find full recognition in his life time. But his works — especially the "Symphonie Fantastique" — are now indispensable in the concert hall. Berlioz's works, stepping stones in the evolution of modern music, still seem to have a future.

Fanatic's Flops

There is no more revealing musician's biography than Berlioz' "Mémoires." The soul of an individual, and of an artist, as well as the soul of the Romantic movement in France are analyzed and reported on in full. Not all the descriptions of himself can be taken at their face value, but the panorama conveys the feeling of truth. One is so to speak, in Berlioz's company, in his parents' house in the small town of Cott-Saint-André (between Grenoble, Vienne and Lyons). His father was a doctor, and he gave his son his first basic musical instruction. Nevertheless, it was at first unthinkable that he should become a musician; he was destined to become a doctor, and in fact he did what he could to please his father. He studied physics and chemistry in Paris, and even learned anatomy in the dissecting room at the Hôpital de la Pitié. Without knowing it he plunged into the Romantic age. He composed without much success, borrowed money to finance productions of his works, and found at the Conservatoire against the conservative clique to win the Prix de Rome. He had to compete four times before he received the award. He was a fanatic in the romantic vein — not only when his art was at stake. He had to wait five years until his idea found its Irish actress, Harriet Smithson, who spurred his imagination when he saw her as Ophelia in 1827 — was finally persuaded to marry him.

Musical accomplishment began in 1829 when he embarked on the "Symphonie Fantastique," some of the material for which he had found in his earlier, unsuccessful compositions (the "Hermione" cantata; the opera "Les Franc-Juges"). The first public performance of the symphony (which Berlioz later revised) took place at Conservatoire on December 8, 1830. The success was remarkable — but isolated. "I have taken up music where Beethoven left off," Berlioz said. He meant it generally — not only with reference to the "Symphonie Fantastique," which as far as style goes may be considered as an elaboration of Beethoven's attempt at programme music in the Pastoral Symphony.

The Flame
Shakespeare had again become popular. Goethe's "Faust" was not yet widely known in France — but Berlioz had read it and told Liszt about it. Both men's enthusiasm was kindled. Berlioz had in 1829 composed eight cantata scenes of his "Faust" (but the later premiere of the dramatic legend "Damnation de Faust" in 1846 at the Opéra Comique was a failure). However, there would not have been the great era of the "mysteries" of Berlioz's opera "Benvenuto Cellini" in 1838 at the Paris Opera — caricaturists

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow); 8.30 a.m. 1.30 p.m.; 6.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m. Arabic Programme (including News); 8.00 a.m. 2.15 a.m. 6.30 p.m.
TODAY
1.30 a.m. Service: 1.30 Broadcasts. 4.30 Musical Clock (R.). 7.15 Melodies (R.). 8.30 Talk by Dr. M. Avi- dor. 8.45 Close Down. 9.00 News (R.). 10.30 Music at Noon. (R.) 12.30 "Military Bands" (R.). 1.30 Programme for Hospitals (R.). 1.45 Break for Music. 2.00 Kababits Show. 2.30 Close Down.
1.30 p.m. Children's Hour. 2.00 Children's Response Programme. No. 5 (Dvorak); "In- terplay" for Piano and Organ (Cimarosa); "The Story of the Human Race" (Beethoven); "Arami- chonim"; "The Planets" (Thursday at 12.30); "15 Years of Kibbutzim" (Wednesday at 8.30). Tel Aviv.

11.30 "The Week in the Kitchen" (Malvina, Malakh). 12.00 Tel Aviv. 1.30 News. 2.00 "The Medium" (R.). 2.30 "The Army Programme" (144.4, 216.2 and 222 M.). 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Concert. 7.30 "The Week in the Kitchen" (R.). 8.00 News. 8.45 Close Down. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.
Tomor- row
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PIPING HOT SHASHLIK
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moreable than in his music. His "Traité d'Instrumentation" will give theoretical inspiration to future generations of musicians and his "Mémoires" will give the feeling of an artist and of an epoch. One of the last entries in his "Mémoires" four years before his death in Paris in 1869 reads:

"...which of the two powers, Love or Death, are the greatest? ... It is a great problem, and yet it seems to me that this is the answer: Love can give us the idea of death, but death can never give us love ... Why sacrifice them? They are the two plague of the world."

BENNET MANDOWSKY

Round the Exhibitions in the North

sketched the composer as "Malvenuto Cellini" — Berlioz had not received a letter from Paganini which read as follows:

"My dear friend,

Berlioz is dead and Berlioz alone can revive him. I have heard your divine genius, and I want you to accept, in token of my homage, 30,000 francs, which will be handed to you by the author of the enclosed."

Your most affectionate friend,
NICOLO PAGANINI.

Berlioz later wrote another overture for "Benvenuto Cellini," called "Caravella Roman," destined to be a rhapsody for the violin. The opera was never a success; the score fated awaiting another "Beatrice and Benedict" (based on Shakespeare). However, the "Harold in Italy" symphonic poem (initiated by Paganini), the "Symphonie Funèbre et Triomphale" as well as the monumental "Roméo" brought the composer honours although not a life free from struggles and degradations. His marriage to Harriet Smithson ended in failure. Materially he had to live mainly on his income as a critic for the "Journal des Débats" — an occupation which could only increase the number of his enemies.

Wide Influence
His musical influence, however, grew steadily through the decades. Although Heine's book "Berlioz and Bonapart" had not sufficient talent for his genius, he may contain some truth. Berlioz fertilized the "music of the future" for a whole century as may be seen in the works of Liszt and Wagner, Richard Strauss and Mahler. His writings are no less me-

VIOLET GOODMAN, an American sculptress, has executed two drinking fountains for the children's playgrounds of Haifa Municipality. The problem involved was the synthesis of the artistic and the functional.

The first fountain which stands in the "Law Courts" is a very irregular shaped both in reddish brown earth colour. Both inside and out a pattern of birds and ships is picked out in grey and reddish mosaics. Miniature fountains are placed in the corners inside, so that the children can drink without touching the tap with their mouths. A step enables the smallest child to reach the water, while indented corners allow closer access. The second drinking fountain at Mount Carmel, Mt. Carmel, has almost been completed. Here the construction of a huge, heart-shaped oval swan edged in blue, presenting itself in the water. The fountains are similar to those in the Memorial Garden, but to facilitate drinking they are placed at different heights for children of all ages. The swan's body is hollow, the interior being painted in yellow.

The functional has been executed successfully to suit and amuse the children. The Municipality's idea is novel and enterprising.

Bright Litvinovsky

FOR many years Haifaites have talked of the need for an art gallery which would also serve as a meeting place for artistic circles. This has become a reality with the opening of "Tracim" at 4 Baavrat St. A ground floor flat has been con-

verted for the purpose with special lighting and hanging arrangements installed. A kitchenette makes possible the preparation of light refreshments.

The opening shows are the paintings of E. Litvinovsky and the pottery of A. Kahana — a good combination in that the works of both display a light-heartedness in keeping with the occasion.

Litvinovsky's 8 unnameable numbered pictures are non-abstract, emotional although not abstract. They are all figures caught as if. Their relation to each other or to some inanimate object suggests the theme which is composed in areas of colour. Where there is only one figure the attitude provides the main emphasis of the picture. In "The Attic" the attitude of the figure is the action of expounding some weighty point. Here the wide sweeps and the volume furnish the form. Litvinovsky shows as well as others the influence of Rouault, but he is

more than in his music.

which suggests a woman clasping her hands behind her head, the design on the face of the vase shows a woman's body in dark colours. Yet the combination of these two component forms only hint at a human head in the head of the vase itself. Most subtle and therefore most satisfying is the Hanukka candlestick in the shape of a rhomboid offset by a pattern of green and red parallelograms on one side. Throughout the prevailing feeling is happiness.

Art in Safad

WHILE in Safad recently I went to see some of the artists who have not exhibited, or not at all, in Haifa. Naomi Shemesh, daughter of the late Menahem Schmidt (Shemesh), paints watercolours especially of the area of Safad in which she is working. Her work is a mixture of Matisse down to the odalisques ("Nude" and "Interior with Women"), Gauguin ("The Yellow Life") and a rich, fresh work.

Little was left of S. Sach's collection which he had gathered up. Aleichem, a well-known painter, has a studio in Safad and has exhibited his work. Once more the atmosphere is one of a gypsy camp. The dancer's legs, Sach's too, are laid out and flabbergasted. A base in mahogany. "The Dancer" is a masterpiece of the late Menahem Schmidt (Shemesh), paints watercolours especially that of Matisse down to the odalisques ("Nude" and "Interior with Women"). Sach, too, is under the influence of Gauguin ("The Yellow Life") and a rich, fresh work.

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Mr. Awret, a sculptor, who arrived in Israel from Belgium three years ago. Both she, a painter in oils and he, a sculptor, are realistic. Mr. and Mrs. Awret, who arrived in Israel from Belgium three years ago. Both she, a painter in oils and he, a sculptor, are realistic. Mrs. Awret excels in portraits. She can be uncompromising when necessary, but becomes more sentimental without becoming sombre and her composition is balanced. "Boy's Head" is a study in grey. A red splash in the background repeats the red of the jacket in "Girl in a Red Jacket". A portrait painter of Jewish women.

The Pick of next week's Exhibitions:
11.30 "Molière" (Tomorrow at 4.45); Jewish Museum (Tuesday by Friends); Tivatot House (center); Evening Second Programme, tomorrow at 8.30; IPO Play House (Wednesday at 8.30); IPO Play House (Wednesday at 8.30); David-Herzl plays (Wednesday at 8.30); Naomi Shemesh Variations (Monday at 8.30); Emily Williams' "The Corn is Green" (Monday at 8.30); "The Story of the Song" (Wednesday at 8.30); "The Planets" (Thursday at 8.30); "15 Years of Kibbutzim" (Thursday at 8.30); Songs of Mecha Wilensky with Shemesh (Wednesday at 8.30).

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FOR SALE 2 room flat, Tel Aviv.

UNICEF's AID TO ISRAEL

Jerusalem Post Report

THE United Nations' International Children's Emergency Fund was established by the General Assembly seven years ago today, under Article 11 of the Charter, for the purpose of assisting needy children, primarily in war-devastated countries.

During its first several years the Fund's resources were devoted largely to meeting the emergency needs of children in Europe for food and clothing. In 1954, the Fund also began providing emergency relief for Palestine refugees, mostly young children. At the same time a start was made in aiding programmes of long-range value in Europe and Asia and Latin America.

By the end of 1952, UNICEF had provided approximately \$113,420,000 for aid to countries. Of this amount, some 70 per cent went to Europe, 10 per cent to Asia and the remaining 20 per cent to Latin America. Seventy-eight per cent went for "emergency" relief, which also in part gave an impetus to permanent child feeding schemes.

Israel which in 1952 had a child population (under 15) of 480,000, was apportioned \$84,000 by an agency resolution in September 1954. UNICEF aid was first given for refugee groups here and was administered as part of the overall UNICEF aided programme for Palestine refugees. In November 1948 the Executive Board approved an allocation to the Government of Israel for a national feeding programme to benefit needs of refugee children, both Jewish and Arab. The refugee and non-refugee programmes were consolidated in the spring of 1951 and operated by the Government until UNICEF stocks were exhausted in 1952. At that time UNICEF aid was approved for a long-range milk conservation programme.

In addition, the Fund has assisted a BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination campaign and other smaller medical projects, and has also sent leather for manufacture of shoes.

The Government, in addition to bearing local costs of these UNICEF-assisted projects, has contributed the equivalent of \$100,000 to the Fund for use in other countries.

Types of Assistance

The emergency child feeding scheme here was allocated \$401,000 and initiated as a national programme early in 1950. After the refugee groups were brought into it, on April 1951 the number of children receiving UNICEF child milk reached 28,000. A net allocation of \$100,000, made in May of 1952, made possible continuation of a reduced programme for 50,000 school children and 4,000 infants through early 1952.

UNICEF's Milk Conservation, approved in April 1952 was \$300,000. Although pasteurized milk is sold here, there are no bottling facilities which has made milk sales difficult to re-contamination. UNICEF will now provide the necessary imported equipment for bottling the milk and also bottle-making equipment, and refrigeration facilities for storing in dairy in the large cities of Haifa, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. Milk so produced will be channelled, in part, to infants and older children and mothers through existing feeding schemes supervised by the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Education. The remainder will be sold at cost on the market to reach largely these same groups.

The Government, in addition to capital costs of installing UNICEF equipment, will assure local funds at least double the value of UNICEF's contribution of \$300,000, and it is hoped eventually to expand bottled milk production to meet the needs of the entire country. FAO has collaborated in developing this scheme and will give further technical assistance.

The cost of the BCG Anti-Tuberculosis Vaccination scheme is included in allocations for Joint Enterprise campaigns in Egypt, Israel and Syria.



FOR ALL THE WORLD'S CHILDREN
UNICEF

for use principally in epidemic control work and for infant health protective measures connected with heavy immigration.

Maternal and Child Welfare received \$40,000. To assist the Government's efforts in establishing minimum standards of preventive health services throughout the country, especially in outlying villages, through training of doctors and nurses to visit such villages, and expansion of the numbers of maternal and child welfare centres. UNICEF supplied vehicles and clinic equipment, medical and blood pressure apparatus.

The vaccination campaign started by the Joint Enterprise was begun in November 1949 and was officially terminated on July 1, 1950, by which time 250,000 young people had been tested and 200,000 treated. The work has been continued and is currently being conducted by the government among school children in Haifa, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. In addition, at reception camps for immigrants, thousands were tested and vaccinated when necessary.

Medical Assistance to Is-

rael amounted to \$70,000.

Included were: two iron lunges purchased in 1949 at a time of the poliomyelitis epidemic; DDT powder for use in immigrant camps; sulfa drugs, penicillin, streptomycin, X-ray equipment, incubators, etc. These items were

Your Child and the Sex Offender

By RACHEL DAVIDSON

EXHAUSTIVE therapy at a Child Guidance Clinic showed that ten-year-old Eva's stamping and paralyzing fear of animals could be traced back to an incident in a cinema involving a stranger four years previously. Not only had her parents not learned of the incident, but the doctor who had her accommodated her did not understand what was happening at the time, although afterwards they could verify that it might well have happened.

An intelligence test given to Meyer, 13, showed that he had a normal intelligence well above the average, yet he could not learn to read or write. His mother, who had been helping him during his treatment, had helped him to be aware of the fact of procedure and of adult physical expressions of love and tenderness. This lack of social planning is an added weight on already overburdened mothers and on breadwinners who often work long hours of overtime in order to balance the household budget. Nevertheless, parents should be alert to signs that their child's sex movements are too frequent. It is true that if a child is made to feel that supervision is too strict, he may grow either timid or resentful and defiant, but parents should know where their children are playing, and should be left within some responsible person in charge. It is unfair to leave to older children too much of the burden of caring for younger members of the family. Apart from creating other problems in the family circle, a girl of six or eight at the age of three or four, naturally, answers should always be short, to the point and intelligible; for if they are not, they will only mystify. In the same way, the child should not be told more than he can understand. The answer lies in genuine, modestly expressed sentiment, not easily feigned, for it stems from the parents' own integrated attitude towards sex as a healthy part of life.

This is one reason why sex education is so framed in the family background of the family, unless family conditions are contra-indicatory. Certainly, scientific sex instructions in schools can be ludicrous and sometimes actually harmful. However, this highly controversial question need not affect us yet, as our schools have other problems to overcome.

Safeguards

Before a child is seven, I believe that he should be guarded from situations where unpleasantness may arise. Admittedly, it is difficult to achieve this here with our free-for-all society, but there is no doubt that legal proceedings can intensify the shock of a sex offence for a child. Judges and court officials naturally try to be gentle and sympathetic, but if they are asked to deal with a sex offence, it is needed for handling children. We owe it to our community to ensure that such proceedings take place in the Judge's chambers, where the child can be questioned in the course of quiet conversation and where the atmosphere is propitious and the ceremony of the courtroom is absent. We should press, too, for intensive specialist training for Juvenile Court Judges and prosecutors, and possibly for the establishment of a highly specialised circuit court of this kind.

"My child recognises the man sitting in a cafe," one worried mother told me. "What should I do?"

From the community's point of view, the man should be publicly chastised. Admittedly, but there is no doubt that legal proceedings can intensify the shock of a sex offence for a child. Judges and court officials naturally try to be gentle and sympathetic, but if they are asked to deal with a sex offence, it is needed for handling children. We owe it to our community to ensure that such proceedings take place in the Judge's chambers, where the child can be questioned in the course of quiet conversation and where the atmosphere is propitious and the ceremony of the courtroom is absent. We should press, too, for intensive specialist training for Juvenile Court Judges and prosecutors, and possibly for the establishment of a highly specialised circuit court of this kind.

As for the offenders themselves (guilty of a "felony" in the case of rape of a person under 16), they are subject to a maximum prison sentence of five years in the first case, and three in the second. However, they can be released on probation, and in fact the maximum sentences are but rarely imposed.

Judges are in a difficult position for they must balance social needs and the degree of responsibility of the offenders as well as the degree of harm to the child. Public prosecutors argue (rightly) that habitual sex offenders are a danger to social security. In some lawyers argue (equally rightly) that habitual sex offenders are psychologically impaired.

A banker, who prepares the Saturday night supper (after hectic days at the office), suggests: "Breakfast for the Moscows." The food is as good as one would expect in a first-class modern hotel. What impressed me most was the breakfast menu. It's about 100 items, and the restaurants here wake up to the fact it is too much to ask tourists to face herring in the morning! In fact, and I am sure, many tourists count—certainly herring and Zionism go hand in hand.

The Dan is faithful to the pionneering herring and olives—but it also provides a magnificient assortment of breakfast suggestions on a liner scale, bettered, for instance, by what you may choose from a selection of cold or hot cereals, fried eggs with salmon, freshly made omelettes, avocados, ham, butter or margarine, and very good coffee. All this is wheeled in on a trolley and makes breakfast a festive occasion. Many tourists eat here, the Dan extending to the land of citrus fruit and except from a taxi window they never see a grapefruit or an orange—just the Dan.

The Dan begins each breakfast with a choice of citrus and often uses grilled grapefruit as an alternative to soup, or as a dessert, for those who are watching their calories.

Israel Spaghetti (Meatless)

A taxi driver suggests: "Brown onion, large onion, two cloves of garlic, 1/4 cup of olive oil. Add six tomatoes, 1 small tin of tomato puree, two bay leaves, one teaspoon of sugar. Simmer for about ten minutes, in the meantime, peel and slice an eggplant. Cut into large pieces, salt and add to sauce. Cook until eggplant is tender. Serve sauce over the

freshly prepared spaghetti which has been drained, well washed in cold water and re-heated over hot water. Sprinkle the platter of spaghetti with cheese with chopped parsley.

A broadcaster suggests: "Breakfast for the Moscows." The juice of a large grapefruit, a bowl of cereal with milk and sugar, thinly sliced bread with the crust removed served with peanut butter, coffee.

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The Answer is a Lemon

HOW do you do it?" I asked a colleague at a newspaper party the other day. She is well known for the popular beauty items she contributes to a Hebrew weekly and for her flawless complexion.

She laughed. "You must read my page," she said.

I could hardly add that I certainly would if she would please write it with me, I said. So I visited a beauty salon instead.

It was like wandering into a rehearsal for "The Women." Everywhere ladies were being beautified, about to be beautified, or on their way out, having been beautified.

"Hannukah," explained the attendant, "otherwise business has been very bad."

Responsible Prices

"Today's crowd should set you up for the year ahead, looking down the line of prices. A 'lemon' costs IL 1,000; shampoo and set: IL 2,000; haircut: 60 pruta;

tinting of the hair: Henna and complete head: IL 2,300; blue rinse: 700 pruta and IL 1,000 for American colour rinse "which will wash out."

"Not suitable for our wet winter that."

"What?" asked the attendant.

"American colour rinses that will wash out."

"What is it that you want, madam?" she asked, a trifle coldly.

"Brand new complexion," I said, relinquishing my purse with a sigh.

She told me that I was a different skin type: oily nose and chin, dry forehead and temples. This was the result of using soap and water to wash the face. The face is not made to be touched by soap or water, she said, "but by three types of cream — one for under the eyes, one for the nose, one for the mouth. An average price of each type costs only IL 5,000."

Group Courses

UNICEF provided leather for 11,700 pairs of shoes (\$25,000), distributed in 1951-52. Of this quantity, 11,000 pairs were produced in factories at Government expense. 8,000 pairs were made in vocational training establishments at the Ministry of Labour and the Technological Institute's trade school. Refugees were needy immigrant children, of whom 15 per cent were former beneficiaries under the refugee programme. Two hundred pairs of these shoes are for children suffering from orthopaedic disabilities.

In 1949 and 1950 six Israeli refugees participated in group training courses in France, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Switzerland. The three courses in the International Children's Centre in Paris in 1950 were each attended by one Israeli.

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BOOKS OF TESTIMONY

SEIRAT MEZI RABBEV (by Dr. Emanuel Ben Gorion) From Captivity By Dr. Emanuel Ben Gorion. Tel Aviv: Alm Hared, 228 pp. IL.1.-.

SEFER HA'ANNE (Book of the Brothers). From the writings of Ephraim and Zvi Zvi. Tel Aviv: Alm Hared, 228 pp. IL.1.-.

SEFET HABEROT (Book of Memories). By M. Razik. Second edition. Tel Aviv: Tel Aviv, 224 pp. IL.1.-.

The most recent phases of Jewish history and modern Hebrew literature move together though not necessarily in the same order. But the decisive stages marking our progress from family to nation and from nation to State, have been shyly recorded in books whose subjects have driven their authors to write.

These are three precious testimonial works which of which one embraces the soul of its respective period: The struggle against a human beast; the War of Independence; and the Slaughter and its lesson.

Spirit and Essence

"Escape From Captivity" originally was not written in Hebrew, but it is Hebrew in spirit and essence. Jordan was born in Germany and died in this country. Youth alone brought him when the Nazis first came into power. He received his training with the Wingate forces and was a member of Ahdut Ya'acov. He was one of the young Haganah fighters who volunteered for service in the British Army during the Second World War, and was among those cut off in Greece in 1941 to be taken prisoner by the Germans. But he managed to escape by jumping into a river from a train, which carried many prisoners back to Germany, as it passed over a bridge.

Jews and Greeks

Though he did not know the Greek language, he and the common people, particularly the simple folk, had a common bond — the language of rebellion, hatred for the oppressor and invader, the thirst for liberty, and the undying faith that victory would ultimately come. For over a year he stayed on Greek soil, and was among those cut off in Greece in 1941 to be taken prisoner by the Germans. But he managed to escape by jumping into a river from a train, which carried many prisoners back to Germany, as it passed over a bridge.

ANCIENT PALESTINE

ERTZ - ISRAEL, Archaeological, Historical and Geographical Studies. Annual of the Israel Exploration Society. Vol. II, 1952, xiv + 128 pp. IL.4.- pl. and maps. IL.10.- (Hebrew).

This is the second volume of the Annual of the Israel Exploration Society and is dedicated to the memory of Zalman Lif. The first volume appeared in 1951 in honour of the 60th birthday of Prof. M. Schwab. The articles were published with the assistance of the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Bialik Institute of the Jewish Agency, the I. L. Goldberg Memorial Fund; the American Fund for Israel Institutions joined the other institutions in publishing the present volume.

The annual opens with an introduction by President Ben-Zvi and an evaluation of the life and work of Mr. Lif, whose contribution to the cartography of Palestine was unique. This is followed by articles by Mr. Lif himself which describe his work with UNSCOP and discusses the extent of arable land in Palestine.

Jordan's friend, Moshe Bassik, translated the book from English and said: "The writer, who we doubt one day would have been an original Hebrew author, never wrote a second part of his autobiography. For once again he joined the ranks of fighters — this time in Israel's war of Liberation and fell in the defence of a Galilean settlement. And it seems that this link in his life, which was ended in the flush of blooming, was also hinted at in his book."

Tale of Two Brothers

The epic of the War of Liberation is embodied in the scrolls of the boys and girls who sanctified it with their lives. Families and friends have published scores of writings bequeathed by members of that select Jewish generation. Some of them are accomplished poets and writers cut off in their prime.

In that great work, "Serafim of Fire," published by Reuven Avi-Yonah, himself a bereaved parent, we have a florilegium of that generation's testimony of itself, which is unique in its kind. I hope that I shall not be accused of undue discrimination if I single out from this literature the "Book of the Brothers," which in effect includes all other brothers' letters in the identity of their service, their names and their fate.

In less than four months, their parents, farmers in a labour settlement, lost both their sons. First the elder, Ephraim, who was in his 21st year but who had served as a soldier in the See-

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